CITY OF WASHINGTON.

## APRIL 22, 1854

Mer George W. Meanson is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements, in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. Mx. George E. French, Bookseller, King street. Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every morning. .

#### CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House of Representatives laid on the table the Senate bill to recompense the discoverer of practical anæsthesia.

Mr. McDougal, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for a semi-monthly mail from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and its consideration was postponed until the first Monday in June.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill settling the claims of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, deceased. Without coming to a conclusion upon the subject, the House adjourned until Monday.

## SENATE AND HOUSE PRINTING

"We observe a paragraph in some of the papers to the effect that the application by the chate printer for a mandamus to require the superintendent of the public printing to deliver to him the agricultual portion of the Patent Office Report, was resorted to in consequence of the inability of the committee on printing to decide the question. In justice to the commit tee, it is proper to state that they had no difficulty in deciding the question presented to them. They were of opinion that it was a matperintendent, and that his decision was final."

The above is from the Washington Union of yesterday, and we copy it for the purpose of stating that it is (as sundry other publications and rumors of the past ten days have been) an entire misrepresentation of the affair.

The committee were of the opinion that the law did not allow an appeal to them in this particular case, but did not express the opinion that the decision was final and conclusive. They simply decided the question before them. and decided no other question. The sole object and intent of those who have been instrumental in bringing the affair before the public appears to be to prejudge the case, and prevent a fair, just, and legal decision of the question.

That the printing of the entire Patent Office Report legally belongs to the Senate printer, no person who is familiar with the law can deny; and that the most disreputable efforts have been made to deprive him of it, we may soon take occasion to show.

Why the Union, at this particular time, just one day in advance of the decision of the court on the application by the Senate printer for a mandamus, should call public attention to the subject, we will not undertake to say.

We have studiously forborne to allude to the questions that have arisen between ourselves and the Union, and had indulæd the hope that the Union would be restrained by the same motives of delicacy that operated on us. In this, however, we have been disappointed. We are perfectly willing to leave the decision of the question to the joint printing committee, or to a jury, or to any umpirage properly selected.

#### MILITARY SUPERVISION OF CIVIL WORKS.

The Union having yielded several material points in the controversy now pending as to the propriety of employing officers of the army to do duty in various civil stations, we had hoped i would, upon further reflection, defer to the popular will, and surrender ali. But we are disappointed, and find that its editors take shelter behind the armory question, and most vigorously defend the propriety of retaining that branch of the public service under the exclusive control of army officers. The proposition of the Union is, that the armories ought not to be classed among civil works; and, in that view of the subject, it refers to the laws organizing the Ordnance department, to show the nature of the duties imposed upon the ordnauce officers. These duties are to inspect and prove arms, ammunition, and orther ordnance stores, and to make contracts and purchases. and submit estimates under direction of the Secretary of War. In no part of the laws to which the Union refers us, can we find that the duties prescribed for these officers embrace organizing the Ordnance department, that the armories are made military establishments, any whence the powder used in the army is obto mi t ry works.

The na ional armories, if we remember right. General Washington, and at his suggestion. view than as civil works, necessary to enable the government to supply itself, by means of went so far as to suggest, in his report, the propricty of employing apprentices, with a view of securing "expert workmen," and thus impressing the "factories" with an unmistakable civil character. We do not know that this idea was carried out; but nothing is more certain than that they were commenced under civil superinadministration down after the organization of citizens! the Ordnance department, and until the year 1841, when during the first month of General Harrison's term the civil superintendents were the Hon. Henry D. Smith, one of the commisdismissed and ordnance officers appointed over them. The next year, 1842, by almost superhuman effort, Congress was induced to ratify the action of the War Department and give its | which the condition of several private armories sanction to the change.

If General Washington, with his experience as a military officer, his practical wisdom as a statesman, and his devotion in all measures of policy to the best interest of the country, had deemed it wise and proper to subject the workmen in the national manufactories to the im-

have so recommended; and his policy would telligence and high character, honored with tendency had been already accomplished, what Mashington Sentinel. have so recommended; and his policy would telligence and high character, honored with tendency had been already accomplished, what have been, perhaps, adopted. But he did no the confidence of the President, and infinitely did not strike the military inspector at Harsuch thing; and succeeding administrations for forty years continued these establishments than any of your mere men of science with no in the hands of faithful and competent civilians, practical ability. But, fortunately, the proof of without any change of the system which Washington had instituted and approved.

We agree with the Union, that the comparative merits of the two systems may be best stration of the fact, but many disinterested wittested by the results, and without, for the present, presenting any new figures of our own, with which we are well supplied, we shall examine those submitted by that paper. We give the tables as they appear in the Union : SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

During superintendence by 183,700 \$1,887,687 95

During an equal period of superintendence by civil ians...... 165,967 2,100,056 20

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY. Arms made. Expenditures During superintendence by military officers ...... 129,454 \$1,829,541 31

During an equal period of superintendence by civilians...... 143,189 2,114,570 02 The total expenditures during the same pe-

riod, for machines, buildings, repairs, and improvements, were: At Springfield. At Harper's

During superintendence by military officers....\$486,865 44 \$614,498 31 During an equal period of superintendence by

The conclusion from this exhibit is, that the xpenditure of public money in the manufacture of arms is much greater under the civil than under the military system. But, it will be observed, that no enumeration of the elements which make up the aggregate cost of manufacture is made, and the reader is left to conjecture of what items the sums total are composed. It may be the naked appropriation for that purpose, with no part of the expense for tests, repairs, new machinery, &c., or it may nclude a portion of the sum expended for these purposes. The rule adopted by the department s arbitrary, and may be used to produce any result most desired. But let us analyze these produced :

EXPENDITURES UNDER MILITARY SYSTEM For manufacture of arms at Springfield..... for manufacture of arms at Harper's 

for "repairs, improvements, and new machinery," at Harper's ferry 614,499 01 \$4,818,593 41 EXPENDITURES UNDER CIVIL SYSTEM For manufacture of arms at Spring-

new machinery," at Springfield... For "repairs, improvements, and new machinery," at Harper's ferry 371,046 46 \$4,777,194 57

Excess of expenditures under mili-For pay of military officers, in command, which is admitted to have been received by them out of appropriations for the pay of the army and not included above, while the salaries of the civil superintendents are estimated in the sum charged to the civil system; making the total excess \$111,398 44.

The special appropriations under each system, stand as follows:

)	At Springfield armory	\$456.865 614,498	44 31
		\$1,101,363	75
	CIVIL.		
1	At Springfield armory	\$188,521 374,046	
. 1	are marper sterry armory	574,040	40

\$562,549 35

Excess of expenditure by the military over civil system..... Thus under the head of "repairs, improvements and new machinery"-the purposes for tion. Nothing could be more unjust. That which these special appropriations are made by Congress-the military superintendents have expended nearly twice as much money in the same period as the civil. This result, it will be remembered, is shown from ther own fig-

Every man in the least degree acquainted

with the mechanic arts knows that, within the last twelve years, the period covered by the military system, immense improvements have been made, not only in mechanic skill, but in machinery and all the facilities of manufacture-Indeed, it may be safely said, that during no similiar period in the history of our country have such rapid strides been made in every branch of the mechanicarts. With more than a million of dollars at their commandthe manufacture of muskets, rifles, and other with the benefit of the most improved masmall arms. It is not, therefore, by the laws chinery, the increased experience of workmen, and a thousand facilities which were unknown during the period of civil superintendmore than the private foundries where cannon ency at the armories, for the rapid and perfect have been made, or the powder-mills from execution of work-how happens it that the expense to the government of keeping up these tained, are changed from their civil character armories is greater now than it was twelve years ago? If, as is asserted, military superintendence is more economical, and military offiwere established during the administration of cers are so much better fitted for the management of the armories, with these great advan-It was no part of his policy to place them under tages over the civil superintendents, surely a military officers, or to regard them in any other | better showing than this should be made. Civilians during 121 years spent only \$562,000 for new machinery and equipments; while for its own "factories," as they were then called, the same period the military spent \$1,101,000. with its own arms for the defence of the coun- Besides, the military supervisors had the benetry. The Secretary of War, General Knox, fit of the expenditures for machinery and improvements made under the previous civil superintendence. To what extent this last sum was calculated to increase the capacity of the armories, with all the advantages of improved machinery during that period, can scarcely be estimated; and yet it is a lamentable fact that they have not kept pace with the improvements dence, and so continued through Washington's in similar establishments sustained by private

> We have before us a statement made on oath. before the late commission at Springfield, by sioners, and a practical mechanic, who "was personally engaged for twenty five years in making contract arms for the government," in is noticed. He says:

> "The management of all the private armories above alluded to is, to all appearance, goodequal,-if not superior, to that of the Springfield armory; and the improvements in the machinery, tests, and acorkmanship have been greater than in the national armory at springfield."

This is the sworn statement of a practical of time." mediate control of military officers, he would manufacturer of arms, of great experience, in-

better qualified to decide questions of this kind per's Ferry until 1852 as anything very rethis important truth depends not alone upon the testimony of Mr. Smith. The commissioners at Springfield not only had ocular demonnesses corroborated his statement.

As regards the cost of the arms, under each system, there is and always will be, a difference of opinion, until the rule by which it is to be estimated shall be fixed and agreed upon. The ordnance department has one mode of calculating, while business men in like employment have another. We see no reason in the world why the expenditures for stylish quarters, ornamental grounds, and other unnecessary extravagances should not enter into the calculation, since government has to pay for them.

But, if the testimony of experienced men is to be believed, it is not true that the cost to the government was greater under the civil system than it is now. Even if it was, there would be good reasons, not affecting the efficiency of the system, why it should have been greater. As we have fully shown above, the military sys tem had immense advantages over the civil in the extent of the appropriations, the increased skill of workmen, and the improved character of tools and all kinds of machinery. Workmen, from their increased facilities, do infinite ly more work for less money than they did under the civil system, and the item of wages is thus greatly reduced. Materials cost no more now than they did then; and, though it is estimated that the labor in making a musket costs three dollars and twenty-nine cents less now, no corresponding reduction is made in the aggregate cost of the arm.

The Union speaks of the "old model" as an inferior arm, and gives the military system credit for the "new model," which is represented as far superior. It is hardly fair to institute such a comparison, with a view of disparaging the civil system, when both models were pre scribed by the ordnance board, and without tables for a moment, and see what results are | their authority the civil officers had no right to change the one for the other. Of the troops under General Taylor at the memorable battle of Buena Vista, there were but two regiments armed with the "new model," while every other one used the "old model," and we have heard no complaint of their inefficiency. The idea that the arms manufactured under military supervision are superior in workmanship, is grossly erroneous, and we make the assertion with the utmost confidence that we can maintain it. The commission at Springfield had the arms of both periods before them, with competent practical armorers to strip them, and explain the excellencies or defects of their respective parts.

The testimony is published, and we have it now before us. We have not room to quote from it, or we would lay copious extracts be fore our readers. Suffice it, that the testimony was sufficient to convince every man on the board, except the two military officers, that the workmanship on those made in 1853 was far inferior, in many important particulars, to those made in 1840."

As an evidence of the uniformity of con struction, and as exhibiting the superior perfection of the arms made under the military system over those made under the civil, the Union quotes from a report of the inspector of armories, on the subject of certain damaged arms, which were taken to pieces at Harper's Ferry, and their several parts found to interchange with great exactitude. The evident object is, to create the impression that this facility of interchange of the several elements of an arm is due to the skill and science of \$538.795 40 the military superintendents who have brought the manufacture of arms to admirable perfeccredit is due to the civil system, and the official reports of the War Department, made long be fore the military system was instituted, abundantly show it. But we have before us a very able report upon this very subject, made to the House of Representatives on the 12th day of January, 1839, by the Hon. Wm. Cost Johnson, which is so much in point that we cannot forbear to make an extract. This, it will be observed, was more than two years before the military superintendents were appointed at the

"The most experienced transatlantic officers and artisans admit that the muskets and rifles now made in the United States are superior, in point of finish and usefulness, to the best made Europe. So perfect and improved has been the system adopted in our factories, that we have accomplished what a board of French officers pronounced a desideratum that was impossible. They thought that it was impossible so to make a musket, that a part of the work made for one would suit or fit the residuary part, made in another shop or factory, and by lifferent hands; that the springs and screws, made to suit a given lock, could be made with such uniformity and precision as to answer for the corresponding parts of a different lock. They thought that, if part of a musket was lost or injured, there could not be taken a similar part of another, and make it quadrate with all its uses, but that the aid of a mechanic must be employed or the musket be discarded Such is or has been the fact with the arms made in France, because the filings of the various parts are regulated chiefly by the eye. This is not the case in our national factories. The system of machinery is reduced to such perfection that every part of a musket and rifle made with such nice precision and accuracy, that every strew or spring, made for a given part or purpose, will fit every musket or rifle that is made in each of the public factories. Take any part of a musket made in the Springfield factory, and it will be precisely, in every particular, like those parts made at Harper's ferry. All the parts of two muskets may be taken asunder, though one be made at Harper's Ferry and the other at Springfield, and thrown into an indiscriminate mass, and there may be taken from the heap thus blended, at random. the component parts of a musket, and these put together; and the musket thus formed will be as perfect as precision can be, although half the usket be made at one factory and the other half at the other. The chief of the Ordnance department has frequently tried the experi-ment with success. Hence a musket or pistol made in the public factories of the United States is almost indestructible; for, from the fragments of arms on a battle-field, a musket can readily be put together as perfect as when first

"The improvements made in the rifle are still greater. The common rifle can be loaded and discharged but twice in a minute, while Hall's rifle, made at Harper's Ferry, which received the load at the breech, can be loaded and discharged cight times in the same space

Correspondence.

Arrival of the Asia-New York all astir-Official announcement of the Apprenticeship System in Cuba—Opinions of a Cuban Refugee
—The Late Dreadful Storms, and the Awful
Shipwrecks along the Coast of Jersey—Fate
of the Steamship City of Glasgow. New York, April 20, 1854.

markable, a desideratum which French officers

pronounced impossible. To such perfection

had the workmanship been carried at the arm-

ories in 1839, that even transatlantic officers

and artisans could not withhold their praise of

its excellence. The report of Mr. Johnson

shows great familiarity with the subject, and is

a deserved tribute to the skill and genius of the

If the Union understood the condition of the

workmen employed at the national armories, it

would know better how to appreciate the diffi-

culties under which they labor, and the com-

pulsion by which they are restrained from

leaving whenever they choose. The necessi-

ties of their occupation often compel them to

submit to wrongs which other mechanics would

not endure. The system of dividing labor in

the manufacture of arms is such that a work-

man is confined to a single branch, and learns

no other. It is an important object for him

then, to have a permanent place in the armo

ry; for if discharged, employment cannot easily

be had in his line, and he must either learn a

new trade or starve. This is the dread alter-

native which arbitrary dismissals, for trivial

and unimportant causes, may sometimes pre

sent to a worthy and accomplished mechanic.

If the editor of the Union, instead of drawing

his information from those "prejudiced or in-

erested" in sustaining military supervision

over the armories, would take the pains to in-

vokes that feeling.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION-REGATTA .-

The citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, will

long be remembered by the delegates of the

convention for their strenuous endeavors to en-

tertain their visitors by every description of

rational amusement. The balls, excursions

&c., in honor of the occasion were gotten up

in a style indicative of taste and liberality, and

contributed in a high degree to compensate

On Saturday a grand regatta took place in

the harbor, in the presence of an immense con-

course. The scene on the East Battery was

most animated, although the wind, blowing

almost a gale, prevented the sport being so ex-

"The committee would have wished, under

the circumstances, to have postponed the re-

gatta until some morefavorable day; but, fearing

that the members of the convention could not

then be present, they resolved to proceed, and

the day's racing came off in the following order

"FIRST RACE.

silver cup, value at \$50.

"Sail boats (not exceeding 8 tons.)-Prize,

"Undine, 27 feet long, 8 tons-W. E. Snowden.

"Sluggard, 25 feet long, 63 tons-H. E. Vin-

"Ida, 28 feet long, 71 tons, J. R. Lachicotte

"The Spray and Louisa were entered; but,

- 201m.

- 39 m

- 19½m.

- 40½m

- 471m.

being light weight, had to be withdrawn, in

consequence of the rough weather.

round came in at 4h. 531m.

econd round came in at 5h.

round came in at 4h. 48 m.

econd round came in at 5h. 8m.

Total

Total

made better time.

double

Bailey

came in at 5h. 9m. -

Undine started at 4h. 33m. and first

Sluggard started at 4h. 271m., and first

Ida started at 4h. 412m., and first round

"Distance of the two rounds, about 6 miles,

blowing almost a gale, and the boat under double-reefed sail the first round. During the

"SECOND RACE.

"Bicla, 26 feet long, 4 oars, canoe, N. Bis-

"The Unexpected came in first, the Joaquin

"The pilot-boat skiff race did not come off."

More Gifts.-What a kind-hearted man is

Josian Perham! His charitable spirit is never

at rest. A third "gift enterprise" has been in-

stituted in Boston under his direction. The

principal "gifts" are a "valuable farm," the

trotting mare "Lilly Dale," and a "perpetual

EDWARD DE LEON, formerly associate editor

of the Southern Press, of this city, has been

loan" of ten thousand dollars.

refutation of Judge Edmonds's theory.

his graphic pen.

second; Chicora and Bicla distanced. Race

"Unexpected, ("The South State,")

long, 6 oars, plank, G. H. Davenport.

Second round came in at 5h. 291m.

cellent as it otherwise would have been

for the frowns of the storm-king.

worthy citizens whose work he applauds.

The European war is now the great Maelrom which absorbs everything within the world-wide sphere of its action. This morning, in expectation of the steamer Asia, Wall street was dormant, the bulls were quiet, and even the bears were anxiously waiting the news. The whole city appeared to be in a sort of suspense, awaiting the intelligence by the steamer. Happening to be at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, between the Herald and Sun offices, about twelve o'clock, I observed that there were groups of newsboys at both corners in anxious conversation. Presently the heavy report of a piece of artillery came booming up from the North river; it was the Asia's gun, announcing her arrival. Instantly the newsboys took off their caps and gave three cheers; and an hour later, although the steamer brings very little news, the streets are musical with the cries of "Extra Herald," Extra Sun," "Got the arrival of the Asia,' and all the town is astir. And thus the interest will continue to increase as the nations of Europe become more deeply engaged in the awful horrors of the struggle before them. What the end may be, God only knows; but the believers in republican principles and the prospects of "manifest destiny" are full of hope and confidence, and think that there is "a good time" very near at hand for what Kossuth was in the habit of styling "the solidarity of the peoples." No doubt the old rotten despotisms of Europe will be terribly shaken, if not utterly destroyed, before this tremendous convulsion is over. Shall we entirely escape the contagion?

quire of those who have suffered from military rule, either at Harper's Ferry or Springfield, he Vho can answer the question? You will see, by the last advices from Hawould find that their objections to the system are not confined to mere rules restraining them vana, that the apprenticeship system is fairly in operation in the Island of Cuba, under the offifrom reading newspapers, or engaging market ng. These are trivial matters, of which they ial sanction of the government. This is never complained; but which are repeated by herefore, the practical beginning of "the Afri anization of Cuba." I have seen this mornthe military advocates with untiring pertinacity, ng an intelligent Cuban refugee, and a man of while graver and more serious objections are wealth and influence among the Creoles of the island, who says that the question is now fairly presented, upon which the future destiny of Cuba is to determined. If the United States unnoticed. To all reasonable rules, the armorers have always given cheerful obedience: to those which are vexatious, arbitrary, and un pause now, said he, the permanent establish reasonable, it would be unreasonable to expecment of the emancipado system, comprehend-ing the rapid abolition of slavery, will render them to submit. Command and obedience are words which belong to the camp; they are un-Cuba as repulsive to the south as Jamaica What can we do with an island of free negroes known in their military sense in the workshops except to make it a refuge for the fugitives of the of the American mechanic. But it matters Gulf States, and the centre of future insurrec not whether the charges of "petty tyranny tions among the ignorant blacks of Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia? Without undertaking to answer this Cuban, I may say and "despotism" are true or not, as applied to the military commandants at the armories that the commercial interests of this city being identified with the Cuban question in its It is enough to know that the citizen mechanics of the country have an instinctive repugnance southern aspects, we are very anxious to know to all that savors of military rule; that they hate whether our government intend to appropriate the golden opportunity, or to let it pass away and loathe it when applied in civil pursuits never to return. Can you, gentlemen of the and can never be patient and satisfied under it Sentinel, give us any light upon the subject?

The late dreadful storm has left the most It is a creditable and patriotic feeling, and the government should so far respect it as to reheart-rending evidences of its violence along lieve itself instantly of all agency in the continuance of the system which offends and pro-

our sea-coast. The wreck of the ship Pow hatan, with upwards of two hundred souls on board, every soul lost, of the Manhattan, the Underwriter and others, between Sandy Hook and Cape May, render in a fearful account of the ravages of the wild sea along the Jersey breakers, in the number of dead bodies washed There are men in town from the scenes of these disaters whose reports of the wreck, and of their observations among the dead bodies, give us the most painful ideas of the sufferings and horrors which the doomed passengers and seamen must have undergone, before their sufferings were ended among merciless waves. Think of a stout ship lying or two days among the breakers, with over two undred souls on board, and then broken to ieces by the rush of the devouring billows, with not a soul from the wreck left alive to tel the tale, and nothing of the wreck itself to be seen but a few broken fragments of the ship carried to the shore upon the surf. How painful the reflection that here were hundreds emigrants, who, after weathering in safety the tempestous Atlantic, were wrecked and swallowed up within a stone sthrow of their promised

land of deliverance from bondage ! Now, what should our government do guard against these disasters? The duties o humanity are paramount. Between Sandy Hook and Cape May, along the coast of New Jersey, the sea is shallow; and here, when a storm is driving towards the land, the ocean waves run over the smooth sand with irresistible violence. Nothing but a strong steamer or a life-boat can live in them. The Treasury Department, therefore, should have one or two steam revenue-cutters, adapted to the duty of rescuing the people from ships that are driven upon the shoals before they are torn to pieces; and they should be located between New York and the mouth of Delaware bay, to meet such emergencies as those of the late storm. Properly provided with life-boats and the necessary appliances, a good stout steamer, if she had failed in towing the Powhatan out into deep water again, might have rescued every soul on

After the most stormy and disastrous winter within the memory of living man in these latitudes, we had hoped that, with the late savage snow-storm of nearly four days' duration, there would follow a glimmering of spring. We had such a glimmering yesterday, but it was

nothing more. In the afternoon the sky was overcast, and to-day we have a cold and dismal rain, good to all appearances for two or three days duration. This continuous outpouring of snow, hail, and rain, must seriously embarrass the spring work of our farmers, and at a period, when their extra exertions will be required on large scale, to supply the extraordinary wants in breadstuffs and provisions of the European

second round the Ida shook out the reef, and belligerents during the coming summer. The Asia brings no tidings of the steamship "City of Glasgow," which left Liverpool for Philadelphia, on the 1st of March, with four hun-"Row-boats, (not exceeding 6 oars.) Prize, dred passengers on board. Where is she? "Joaquin, 35 feet long, 6 oars, plank, S. N. driven off her track, and safely moored some distant port. This last supposition is the "Chicora, 35 feet long, 4 oars, plank, R. B.

hardly fitting, after discoursing upon these sad disasters of the stormy ocean, to touch upon ighter topics. Let us be ready for brighter skies and better tidings. ADVANCE.

turers, of all sizes, for sale by W. C. ZANTZINGER. Stationers' Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel WASHINGTON HOUSE,

### NO. 223, CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE 7TH., Philadelphia. A. F. GLASS, PROPRIETOR.

ELASTIC RIBBONS, &c. At Lammond's. confirmed by the Senate as consul-general to Alexandria, in Egypt. Mr. De Leon is a gen-7th street, can be had Elastic Ribbon for un tleman of fine literary acquirements, and we der-sleeves, Porte-monnaies, and Silk Purses Toilet Powder, Harrison's Extracts, Transparen hope to see some "Egyptian" sketches from l'oilet Soap in bars ; Lyon's Kathairon, and Barry's Tricopherous, Ox-marrow Pomade, &c Apr 2-3teod

A New Book, entitled "Spirit Manifesta-YEAR WITH THE TURKS, OF tions Examined and Explained," by John Bovee Sketches of Travel in the European and tic Dominions of the Sultan, by Warrington Dod, has just been issued by DeWitt & Daven-W. Smyth, M. A., accompanied by a map. port, New York. It is said to be a complete

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

Friday, April 21, 1854. The Senate was not in session to-day.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a cor munication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing estimates for the marine hospital at San Francisco. Laid on the table, and ordered to be

ANAESTHESIA.

scoverers of practical anæsthesia, was taken up Mr. HAMILTON moved that it be referred to there were a better attendance of members, he

The bill from the Senate, to recompense the

there were a better attendance of members, he should move to lay it upon the table.

Mr. BISSELL proposed that the bill be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LETCHER expressed the lope that the bill would not be sent to the Committee of Claims. He did not consider this any claim at all; let it go

some other committee.
Mr. EDGERTON said that, during the last Congress, the subject was under the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, and should be sent there now. The Committee of Claims know nothing about the case, nor do they wish to

Mr. LETCHER wished to make a proposition He believed there are a dozen doctors in the House, and they should be organized into a spemr. BISSELL gave a single reason why the bill should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. They who have looked into the matter have noticed that the memorialists, whoever they are, claim something on account of this article, the

anæsthetic agent, having been used in the army, in the mode discovered or intended to be applied Mr. HAMILTON, without intending to dispar age the Committee on Military Affairs, preferred that the bill should be sent to the Committee of Claims. This is a private claim. The bill approprintes one hundred thousand dollars to the dis-coverers of the anæsthetic agent, and the benefit of the latter is to go the entire people of the United States, when the money shall have been paid from the treasury. There are five or six gentlemen claiming the credit of the discovery, and they are, by the bill, required to contest their

the discoverers have rights, they should maintain them under the patent laws of the United States. Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the bill be laid upon the table; and the question having been taken, it was decided in the affirmative-year

52, nays 46. He moved to reconsider the vote and to lay that notion upon the table.

Mr. BISSELL appealed to the gentleman to

vithdraw the motion; but Mr. JONES refused to do so. Mr. BISSELL said it was scarcely respectful to spose of the bill thus summarily.
The question on the motion of Mr. JONES was

out and decided in the affirmative-yeas \$2, pays

MAILS TO AND FROM CALIFORNIA. Mr. McDOUGAL, from the Committee on the

Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill proriding for a weekly mail service between the At lantic and San Francisco. It was read for it formation, and embraces the following features: 1. The Postmaster General is authorized and lirected to contract with the lowest and best bidder, after the usual advertisement, for the transportation of the United States mails from New York Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and from New Orleans to San Francisco, and from San Francisco to New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, by the most ex-

peditious and practicable route.

2. The service to be semi-monthly, under such direct ons as may be prescribed by the Postma-ter General, or a weekly mail each way, provided that the entire cost shall not exceed \$250,000 per

annum.

3. No contract under the provisions of this act shall be for more than four years, and the Post-master General is authorized to make a new contract whenever greater expedition can be be se

4. All laws now in force anthorizing the Post master General to impose fines and penalties for failures in mail carriage, are made applicable to any contract which may be entered into in pursuance of this act.

Mr. McDOUGAL said that necessity demands

there shall be a weekly mail service, and that the bill had been prepared with much care. He wished to have the measure fairly submitted, and to afford every opportunity for due consideration; therefore, he moved to postpone the further con sideration of the subject until the first Monday i June, and that the bill be printed. motion was agreed to

PRIVATE CALENDAR

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill for settling the claims of the legal repre-sentatives of Richard W. Meade, deceased. Mr. CHANDLER spoke in favor of the bill, ar-

guing that our government, by virtue of treaty stipulation, is under obligation to pay the claim, between three and four hundred thousand dollars, arising from certain commercial transactions in

Spain thirty years ago.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, replied, denying that this government had assumed the liquidate

Mr. GERRIT SMITH briefly spoke in favor f the bill under consideration.

Mr. GIDDINGS, regretting deeply that he came conflict with his excellent friend, (Mr. SMITH.

opposed the measure, contending that this govern-ment does not owe Mr. Meade a cent. Without disposing of the subject, the committee And the House adjourned till Monday

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIALS. Mr. LINDSLEY presented the memorial of one undred and four citizens of Vermillion, Eric county. Ohio, praying for an appropriation for the repair of the east pies of the harbor of that place Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. DAVIS, of Rhode Island, presented the memorial of citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, protesting against military superintendency of na-

# Communicated.

Messrs. Editors: My attention having been attracted by an editorial in a late number of the Sentinel to the professional skill of Dr. Levi, of Paris, who is at this time on a profes sional visit to Washington, I called to see him; and, having a patient in my family who long been a martyr to the painful disease which he professes to cure, I did not hesitate to call Gone down, perhaps, among the icebergs, or his attainments into requisition. Suffice it to blown up, or sunk from a leak; or, it may be, say, that he operated in the case without the slightest pain to the patient; and, although nearly a week has elapsed, she has had no re last hope for her. Nothing has been heard from turn of the distressing affliction under which her-nothing seen of her upon the sea. Let she has so long labored. I believe that the us hope that the story of the "President," of cure is perfect; and would therefore recommend, which never a vestige was recovered, will not to all who are thus afflicted, to give the doctor be the mysterious fate of the "City of Glasgow." a trial. Dr. Levi is a regularly educated phy-Let me close here for the present. It is sician, and he comes to Washington with testimonials of character and professional success which entitle him to expect the public patronage. Let no one be deterred from calling upon him by the invariably but just outery against the miserable pretenders who go through the coun-GENUINE WHATMAN'S DRAWING Papers, imported direct from the manufac try professing magic powers in the cure of corns, whose only claim to public toleration is to be vindicated by the accuracy of the estimate which they place on the value of their services to the afflicted. If they do no good, which is invariably the case, they at least put a light tariff upon the sufferers for their folly in seeking relief from such sources. Dr. Levi does not practice upon that principle; and, as he performs what he promises, his charges will be regarded as very moderate by those who know what it is to suffer from corns.

AN ENEMY OF CORNS.

The name of the writer is left with the ediors of the Sentinel, and he invites those who desire more particular information to call upon him personally.

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## Foreign Intelligence.

DETAILS BY THE ASIA.

The royal mail steamer Asia, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 15th instant, being three days later than the advices by the Arctic, arrived at New York on Thursday, at 122 o'clock. The Arabia arrived out on the morning of the

The Arabia arrived out on the morning of the Sth. The steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on Saturday.

The Asia passed on the afternoon of the 16th the steamer Canada, and on the 20th, at 3 o'clock,

the steamer Canada, and on the 20th, at 3 o'clock, a. m., signalized the steamer Europa.

A man named Boache has been arrested as the assassin of the Duke of Parma.

From the Scat of War.—The Russians are dismantling their fortresses on the Island of Akland, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland.

The navigation of the Gulf of Finland is now open as far as St. Petersburg, the ice no longer forming an obstruction.

orming an obstruction.

It is now rumored that Austria will make the crossing of the Balkan mountains by the Russians

a cause of war.

a cause of war.

The English and French governments entirely reject the proposals of the Czar, founded on his letter to the King of Prussia.

A despatch from Berlin says that the negotiations between Austria and Prussia were not yet closed, but Prussia had joined in a protocol signed at Vienna on the 3d of April between Great Bri-

tain, France, and Austria.
In the House of Commons, on Friday, Lord Rus sell confirmed the statement that Austria was con-centrating troops on the frontiers of Servia, but as negotiations were still in progress, he could not state what course Austria would pursue.

April 20th is appointed as a national fast day throughout Great Britain.

The London Gazette contains an order in councit, dated the 7th of April, stating that the Russian merchant vessels, which at this date shall be in

any of her majesty's Indian territories under gov-ernment of the East India company, or within any of her majesty's foreign or colonial possession shall be allowed thirty days from the time of pu lication of this order for loading and departing and if met at sea by any of her shall be permitted to proceed, if, upon examina-tion, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term, providing they have not on board any officer in naval or military service of the enomy, or any article prohibited, or contraband of war, or despatch to the Russian government.

Also, that any Russian vessel which, prior to

the 29th of March, shall have sailed from any for-eign port, and for her majesty's Indian territories, or foreign or colonial possessions, shall le per-mitted to enter such port or place, and discharge their cargoes, and afterwards forthwith depart without molestation; and that any such vessel, if met at sea by any of her majesty's shipses all be permitted to continue their voyage to any port not

A despatch from Vienna affirms that the Greek government had purchased three Russian ships of war lying in the port of Trieste, with all the ma-terial of war which was on board. The same despatch states that the combined fleets were about

 blockade Odessa.
 A letter from Odessa, dated the 25th ult., states that on that day there war not a man-of-war in the port of Sebastopol. This statement, however, does not at all coincide with the statement made in the House of Lords by Lord Clarendon.

A telegraphic despatch from Copenhagen con-firms the intelligence of the Russians having evac-nated Akland.

The terms of the new propositions made by the Emperor of Russia, already announced in our col-umns, are confirmed, and it is added that the Em-

be settled by means of negotiation in a congress, which might, for instance, be held at Berlin.

A project of law has been presented to the French legislative body, augmenting the contingent of 1853 by the number of 60,000 men. The Moniteur denies the truth of the report that the government is about to raiso an addit of 103,000 men.

The possessions of the mosques are to be de-clared the property of the State. The refusal of Sheik-ul-Islam to consent to this arrangement was the cause of his deposition. All the military posts in the city of Constantinople have been rein-iorced, and strong guards patrol the streets. It is said that the imperial family of Kussia will

proceed to take up its residence in Moscow. It is now believed that the Prussian govern ment leans towards an alliance with the western powers, though this tendency will not be immediately manifested in any overt act. It will be shown by a rupture with Russia, an event which every day becomes more imminent. The explanevery day becomes more imminent. The explan-ations given by the minister at war to the commission on the loan will not be included in the communication about to be made to the second

The Turks were not driven back on the 22d, but made a spontaneous retrogade movement. At Tultscha, the Russians lost above 1,500 men. Two

battalions were cut to pieces.

The Peris correspondent of the London Times writes on Thursday evening, the 6th instant: Despatches were received to-day at the Turkish em-bassy from Vienna, (for their accuracy I do not vouch.) confirming what was said yesterday about the defeat of the Russian General Uschakoff, and the retreat of his corps in Bessarabia.

It is also stated that the forts said to have been

captured are still in the hands of the Turks; that the Turks have crossed the Danube at a point be-tween Nicopolis and Rustchuck; that 20.000 Turks are on their way to Trajan's Wall or Bos-sooa, and 25,000 Turks for the same direction to Schumla. Reports are also rife about advantages near Kalafat, but all these have to be confir officially.

The Paris Patrie states that the accounts of an

advantage having been gained by the Turks in the lower Danube appeared to be confirmed. It is positive that the general-in-chief of the Russian army, after the passage of his troops into the Do-brudscha, considered his position so critical, that he immediately demanded reinforcements from

Bessarabia, Odessa, and even Sebastopol.

According to a private letter from Constantinopla, the English and French squadrons entered the Black sea on the morning of the 26th, steering in the direction of Varna. The Charlemagne was the only ship remaining at Beicos. It was re-ported that this measure was combined with a novement of Omer Pasha. Mustapha Pasha was advancing his troops in

hree lines in the direction of Trajan's Wall. fleets were between Batchik and Varna on the

Several arrests having place at Parma, and mong others, the supposed murderer of

Spain.-Forty thousand artisans filled the streets of Barcelona on the 13th. They were unarmed; and when summoned to disperse, they refused. They then turned their steps towards the Garcia suburb, in order to join their comrades outside the walls. The gates were then barred by the troops, who, when pelted with stones by the mob. had recourse to their arms. The result was, that several of the mob were killed and wounded, after which they dispersed.

France.—The eminent banking firm, Leroy, Chabrol & Co., has stopped payment. The liabilities of the firm are estimated at from twenty-five to thirty millions of france.

Paris, April 4.—The legislative body has sauctional.

liowed, by a majority of one hundred and eighty four to fifty-one, the institution of a prosecution against M. de Montalembert. The Central Jewish Consistory of France has petitioned the Emperor to extend the privileges about to be obtained for the Christains in Turkey to the Jews who may be

subjects of the Sultan.
PARIS, April 16.—The legislative body had subunited to it to-day a bill increasing to 140.000 men, instead of 80,000, the number of recruits of the class of 1853. The Moniteur, of to day, says: "A report has been circulated that the government is about to make a fresh levy of 100,000 men." This statement is not exact. What is true is, that the government is to present to-day to the legislative body a bill to augment the contingent for the service of 1853 by 60,000 men. The Moniteur anvice of 1853 by 60,000 men. The Moniteer an-nounces that the Austrian ambassador presented an autograph letter from the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor Napoleon.

Prussia.-Berlin, March 29.-The committee on the loan has lately had important conferences with the president of the council, many of the deputies being present. The president of the council said that the Prussian government, in accord with the cabinets of Vienna. London, and Paris, and founding itself on the views expressed in the will use all its efforts for the re establish peace, He did not, however, enter into any de-tails. M. de Bonin, the minister of war, did not

tails. M. de Bonin, the minister of war, did not reply to all the questions put to him by the committee; but the explanations given by him produced a great impression on the members of it, and it was resolved unanimously to propose to the second chamber to vote the loan.

It is stated by a gentleman arrived from Berlin, that on the 29th ultimo an important demonstration of public feeling against Russia was made in that city. Numerous bands marched in procession through several streets, bearing flags with inscripthrough several streets, bearing flags with inscrip-tions in favor of Turkey, France, and England, and crying: "Long live the allied powers." The